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staff the hospital and it has been necessary to supplement them with Russian so-called trained nurses. These women have the advantage of having been accustomed to a hospital and to ward work, but their training has consisted almost exclusively of mere experience in Russian military hospitals and their influence upon a group of pupil nurses is poor. As yet the training school has been insufficiently advertised, but an effort is being made toward greater publicity and it is hoped to draw largely from the Balkan states and Armenia for pupils.

An unusual situation exists in the case of Constantinople in that the American Hospital is at present self-supporting. This agreeable state of affairs, however, is not likely to be permanent because it is the result of unusual conditions. All patients not paying for themselves are paid for by the organization responsible for them,—the United States Navy, the Near East Relief, the American Red Cross. There are, therefore, not only no free patients (from the hospital standpoint), but there are no "bad bills" as is the case in other hospitals taking patients of limited means. With the future withdrawal of these more or less temporary agencies, other conditions may arise. Altogether the prospects of this training school seem bright. There is good teaching material in the hospital with complete American control, good organization, a good director and staff for instruction, good equipment and a fairly good building, and all in a city which has always drawn to itself the people of many lands.

DECAYED TEETH AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES

That decayed teeth are very strong predisposing causes to the "catching" of measles, scarlet fever, pneumonia, mumps, or other children's diseases is strongly urged by the U. S. Public Health Service, which cites very considerable reductions in those diseases in cities where dental clinics have been established in the schools. At Bridgeport, Conn., for instance, diphtheria has been lessened 8 per cent. At an orphanage in Boston these diseases, which had annually afflicted about one-third of the 325 inmates, practically disappeared after eight months dental work. The absorption of pus from rotting teeth had weakened the children and made them easy victims to communicable disease. The cleaning up of this mouth condition increased the power to resist disease.—*Health News*.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

The *Christian Science Monitor*, quoting from the report of the secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, states that there has been an appreciable decrease in the commitment of children to orphan asylums since prohibition has been in effect. Also, fathers who formerly neglected children in such institutions, now visit them regularly and many have provided homes for them. The *Boston Herald* quotes Sewall C. Brackett, a trustee of the Westborough State Hospital, as saying that alcoholism as a cause of insanity has decreased from 10 per cent to 2 per cent for patients admitted.